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*Madagascar, Homère et la Civilisation Mycénienne. François du Mesnil, Ingénieur Colonial. Deuxième Édition. Paris, Librairie Ch. Delagrave. (1898.)*

M. du Mesnil adorns his title-page with a few words of soberness from Admiral Jurien de la Gravière. Considering the character of his book, he would have done better to quote Alfred de Musset:

Je suis venu trop tard dans un monde trop vieux.

A book that takes Ulysses to Madagascar, and derives the names of Timbuktu, Tchad, Tanganyika and Nyassa from the Greek, should have been written in the happy time when scholars identified the English, the Mexicans and the Iroquois with the children of the Lost Tribes. To M. du Mesnil the East is West and the West is East, and he finds no man to answer him:

The names of the peoples who inhabited America before Christopher Columbus all have a Greek turn: Caribs, Aztecs, Zapotecs, Quelenes, Tzendanes. Did not the name of the Incas come to them from the distance, with respect to Greece, of the place which they inhabited: Incas, *Ekas*, far, very far? (p. 162).

*Die Reste der Germanen am Schwarzen Meere. Eine ethnologische Untersuchung von Dr. Richard Loewe. 8vo. Max Niemeyer. 1896. 8 mk.*

Dr. Loewe makes five divisions of his subject: the Germans of Asia Minor, the Germans of the Caucasus, the Germans reported on the Caspian, the Crimean Goths, the Gothi Minores, or Lesser Goths.

Theophanes, in the 8th Century, mentions the *Gothograikoi* as taking part in a mutiny of the Byzantine fleet under Anastasius II. They reappear, as Dr. Loewe believes, in the *Graikoi* of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, in the 10th century, and he regards them as descendants of the Goths, Heruli and other Germanic tribes, who invaded Asia Minor in the 3d century.

In the anonymous Periplus of the Euxine it is recorded that the Eudusiani, living on the northern coast (between the modern Anapa and Gelenjik) speak the Gothic and Tauric tongue. There is room for conjecture in the statement since, according to Karl Müller, the editor of the Periplus, the text of that work is a compilation from various writers, and it is not even certain whether the expression, *Gothic and Tauric tongue*, is to be understood of one and the same language, or of two languages spoken by one people.

The name Eudusia does not occur again, but Dr. Loewe accepts Vassilievski's identification of it with the region called by Procopius

*Eulysia*, extending to the east of the Palus Mæotis, up to the river Tanais.

The same historian places the Tetraxite Goths on the north-eastern coast of the Euxine as well as on the Cimmerian Bosphorus (Strait of Yenikale). The name Tetraxite is not of Germanic origin, and Dr. Loewe believes it to be a modification of *Tmutarakan*, often mentioned in the Russian Igor ballad, of the 12th century. In this ballad there is mention of Goths and Gothic maidens.

The earliest notice of the Crimean Gothic as a separate language is in the Slavic legend of St. Constantine, who betook himself to the Crimea in the latter half of the 9th century to preach Christianity. The Gothi, it is said in this legend, were among those who prayed in their own tongue.

The Fleming Rubruquis, who visited the Crimea in his pilgrimage, undertaken in 1253, noted there

many Goths, whose language is Teutonic.

The characteristics, which neither Greek nor Slav was in a position to recognize, naturally impressed the man of a kindred race.

Dr. Loewe quotes several other writers down to the time of Busbec, from whose *Epistolæ* (Paris, 1589) he takes an interesting passage, describing an interview with two Crimeans, the one taller, with a certain openness and simplicity in his face, so that he looked like a Fleming or a Dutchman: the other shorter and more compact of body and of dark complexion, a Greek by birth and speech . . . .

Busbec wrote down from the dictation of the second a number of the Gothic words in use in the Crimea, and many of these are indisputably Teutonic, and nearest in form to Anglo-Saxon.

In one passage Dr. Loewe speaks of himself as only a layman, but he has treated an obscure and difficult subject with thoroughness and learning and in a winning style.

*In the Forbidden Land: An Account of a Journey into Tibet, Capture by the Tibetan Lamas and Soldiers, Imprisonment, Torture, and Ultimate Release Brought about by Dr. Wilson and the Political Peshkar Karak Sing-Pal. By A. Henry Savage Landor, with the Government Enquiry and Report, and other Official Documents by J. Larkin, Esq., deputed by the Government of India. With 1 Photogravure, 8 colored Plates, 50 Full-page and about 150 Text Illustrations, and a Map from Surveys by the Author. In two volumes. Harper and Brothers, Publishers, New York and London. 1899. 8vo.*

Mr. Landor's preface says:

In this book I have set down the record of a journey in Tibet undertaken by me during the spring, summer and autumn of 1897. It is illustrated partly from my